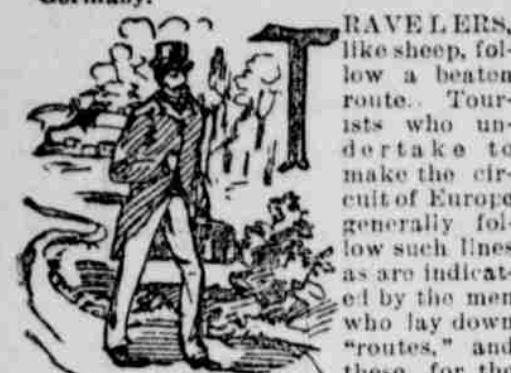


SCENES UP THE MAIN.

AN UNFREQUENTED PATH FOR TOURISTS.

Tourists Are Like Sheep. They Follow a Beaten Path and Thereby Miss Some of the Best Sights—A Once Important, Now Neglected, River—In the Heart of Germany.



TRAVELERS, like sheep, follow a beaten route. Tourists who undertake to make the circuit of Europe generally follow such lines as are indicated by the men who lay down "routes," and there, for the convenience of the tourist agencies, are a long and best understood lines of railway and river communication. Hence, it is in a measure difficult for a traveler to see anything outside of the rut, and he must not only be independent, but enterprising, who undertakes to see Europe for himself, to get into the nooks and corners, to ascertain what manner of people live in the villages and country districts, away from the lines beaten by the tour st foot.

For instance, the Rhine is well known; everybody "does" the Rhine; but not so familiar are its principal tributaries—the Main, the Mosel, and a dozen others. Yet no rivers in Central Europe are more interesting than the Main or the Mosel, the former in particular, for whether to the traveler interested in history, to him who is an amateur antiquarian, or to the wanderer, it flows through a country famous since the time of Caesar. Along the Main were lines of fortifications which kept the barbarians from the borders of the empire; the Main was a disputed river throughout the middle ages, and even down to modern times this interesting stream has been a cause of international disputes. Rising on the confines of Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol, it



WATCH TOWER NEAR HANAU.

traverses a country famous in story and in song; its banks abound with romance, with tradition, with bits of history extending from the time of Drusus to that of Napoleon.

In traveling up this historic stream, says a writer in the *Globe-Democrat*, the traveler enters its broad, sluggish current where its waters mingle with those of the Rhine at Mainz, now the chief border fortress of the German Empire. Few cities are more favored in position, and fewer still better adapted to the purpose of a border fort. than this once famous metropolis. So well understood was its importance that before the Austrian-Prussian war of 1866, it was garrisoned by a force composed in equal parts of Austrians, Prussians and Russians. At the beginning of the war the Austrians and Prussians withdrew on the signal of the Austrian army; the Prussians returned to Mainz, which then became a fortress of Germany, and is now an imperial city. Having a population of 50,000, the permanent garrison consists of 8,000 men, sufficient under any circumstances to hold its extensive lines against surprise or sudden attack until relief could be brought.

The city is now being modernized. Old houses are giving place to new; its picturesque bridge of boats across the Rhine will doubtless in time give place to a permanent bridge, as the former bridge of boats across the Main has given way to a railroad bridge. A hundred years ago Mainz was a great literary center, but during the French wars all the literary and art treasures of the Cathedral and the churches were dispersed. The invaders did not spare even the costly shrines of the churches, but took away alike shrines and reliquaries, pictures,



VILLAGE NEAR BAMBERG.

statues, books. Among the attractions it still retains, however, is a museum of Roman remains, for here was a great fortified camp of the Romans, and relics of their occupation are still extremely common. A grand aqueduct, many miles in length, brought the water from the neighboring hills to the city, and nearly a hundred columns of this wonderful work still remain. Entertaining as it is for its relics of antiquity, Mainz is brought closely to modern times by the fact that it was the home of Guten-

berg, the house where he was born is still standing in the older part of the town; visitors may still, for a fee, examine the room where he set up his press. For a long time after his death it was a center of bookmaking, but the trade finally passed from Mainz to more northern cities, and now the "level of the Main" has its greatest value in its forts and their long rows of frowning guns.

Passing up the Main, the flat banks soon give way to vine-covered hills; for

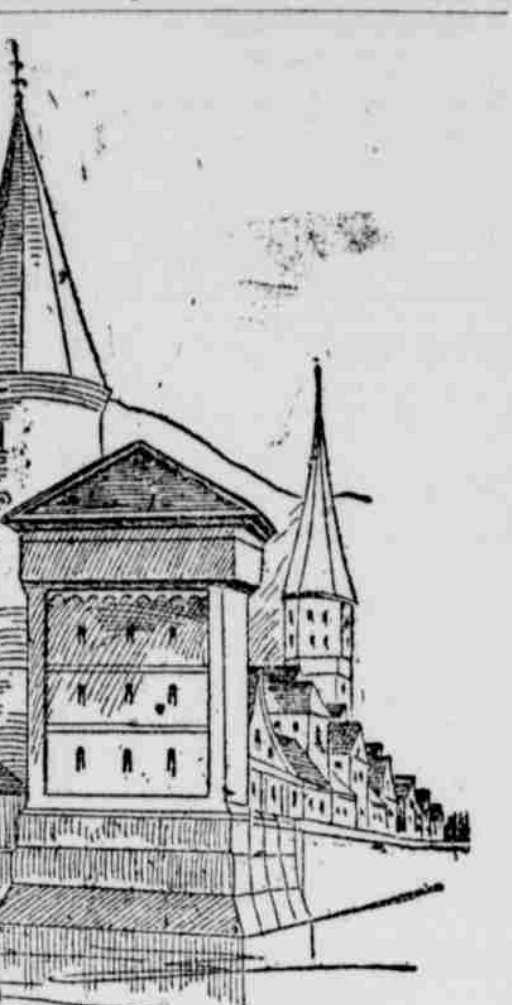


A CORNER OF BAMBERG.

the whole region is a vineyard, and some of the choicest wines placed on German tables are drawn along the elevations overlooking the river. A short stretch of travel brings the tourist within sight of the spires of Frankfurt, one of the most flourishing cities of the German Empire. Its character is utterly different from that of Mainz; the large garrison in the latter city gives tone to the place; it is military in character, while Frankfurt, on the contrary, is commercial. It is a great market for American goods and securities; its streets teem with traders from every part of Europe; but, nevertheless, it has not lost those features of antiquity which make it interesting to travelers from a new world. In the older part of the town the streets are narrow, the houses overhanging; there appear here and there specimens of wood carving which would delight the eye of a collector and in the oldest portion of the Jewish quarter stands the house which saw the childhood of the first and greatest Rothschild. Aside from the ancient features of the town, it is one of the most pleasant cities in Germany in which to spend a few weeks, and no city of its size in Central Europe is better provided with public parks and promenades. To the tourist the Council House will furnish no end of entertainment, for here the Emperors of Germany were once elected, and on its balcony after election they showed themselves to the people in the public square of Romberg, below, where were enacted those gorgeous ceremonies which it was Goethe's delight to describe.

of and nearly succeeded in carrying him into the enemy's lines.

Above Hanau the main valley broadens, and other things are raised besides grapes, the broad fields appear covered with waving grain, lines of forest separate the acres of one land owner from those of his neighbor; well-trimmed hedges and neat stone walls divide the fields. But the vineyards do not entirely disappear; here and there their dark green leaves act as a foil to the brighter hues of pasture land or the acres of



A CEMETERY PULPIT.

golden grain. The next considerable town is Ashoffenburg, whose great castle, with its four immense towers, was long ago converted into a library and art collection. Many thousand rare books, prints, and pictures are gathered within the gray walls which once withstood the



THE FRANKFURT BRIDGE.

Continuing up the Main, the traveler next passes the bustling little town of Offenbach, with its big castle and little streets, through many of which a cart would find it difficult, if not impossible, to pass. Small as the town is, its streets morning and evening are filled with people in a hurry to get to their work, for Offenbach manufactures carriages and cotton and playing cards. The denizens of Offenbach, however, do not devote all their time to their work, for here as elsewhere in Germany the beer houses are well patronized. The German operative takes life easily; he is not well paid, and much hard work is required to make a living; but he does not worry over the fact, but smokes his pipe and drinks his beer, talks politics with his neighbors, goes to church on Sunday, grows old in the same house in which his father lived, dies, and is buried, if not in the same grave, at least in one very near it.



SEEN ON THE BANK.

Hanau, a little further up the river, is also a manufacturing town, where much is done and little said. The streets are quiet at all hours of the day, for, whether at home or in the factory, the German workman is not noisy, and save on holidays, the stranger would not dream of the teeming population of the town and country around. Quiet and small as it is, Hanau had greatness thrust upon it by accident, for it was near here, after his terrible defeat at Leipzig, in 1813, that Napoleon was attacked by Marshal Wrede, who thought to make short work of the shattered forces of the Emperor, but soon learned that it was dangerous to tamper with a dying lion, for Napoleon turned upon him and sent his battalions flying across the country in the utmost confusion. The place of the battle is still pointed out by the guides, who show where the opposing forces were drawn up on the eventful day when Wrede attempted to check the course of the desperate Emperor. Not far away is the field of Bettingen, where little George II. flourished his rapier like a fencing master, and where his horse ran

among the overhanging houses, ran across the bridges and dive under and between the houses again, as if the bright German sunlight were a thing to be avoided. Bamberg is full of interest, but the traveler will not fail on the first day to visit the cathedral, a structure which dates from the reign of Henry II. 1004. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was changed, so that much of the original structure has disappeared, but the sculptures in front, illustrating in somewhat crude and literal style the scenes of Scripture, still remain as when they came from the hands of Henry's workmen. In the center of the nave stands the sarcophagus of the great Emperor and his Queen, the sides of each huge marble casket being covered with bas reliefs, illustrating scenes from the lives of the twin. They are in questionable taste, one of them especially, recalling a scandal with which the Empress was charged, but of which she cleared herself by the conclusive test of walking over red hot plowshares without burning her feet.

The railroad has left the Main almost deserted; the great commerce which formerly passed between its banks now flies along in sight of its placid current, and the travelers who were once laboriously rowed up, or with little labor sailed down between its vine-covered shores, now pass rapidly along in sight of interesting localities and historic sites, hurrying by lest they lose connections they are anxious to make at the next station. So the Main is deserted; but to one who desires to know the ways of the people, to understand something of their daily life, there is no better way than to follow its windings, stopping from time to time at points where he deems a stay advisable, to inform himself by actual intercourse of the condition of a country population which has changed little in the last five centuries.

Tooth Powders and Tooth Washes.

Powders and washes for the teeth should be used with great care. Regarding them, especially, the well worn but pertinent caution to beware of strolling vendors applies with the deepest import. Every one has a desire for white and beautiful teeth, and the itinerant who boasts loudly of the power of his preparations to "whiten the blackest teeth to look like ivory in one minute!" catches the popular ear and sympathy on the spot. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that what he claims can be demonstrated. Any chemist or apothecary can concoct a preparation which will do all this—and more. If used but a short time it will destroy the enamel, and with it, of course, the entire set of teeth; since the phenomenal result is and can be reached only by the destruction of a small portion of the outer surface of the enamel. The result is the same whether the agent be wash or powder, since the latter simply contains the chemicals of the former in an undissolved form. All strong acids or alkalis should be avoided in the mouth, and if there is a doubt as to the composition of any preparation in this respect, let it be tested with a bit of litmus paper. This paper can be obtained at any drug store, and is in two colors—blue and red. The blue if dampened with an acid solution, will turn red, and the rapidity and intensity of the change will indicate the acidity of the solution. The red indicates alkali by changing to blue, in the same manner.

Tooth powders, as a rule, should be soluble and slightly astringent. There is a class of insoluble powders which are of the most dangerous nature, of which powdered charcoal is a notable example. These consist of fine sharp particles, which being pressed by the brush between the teeth and gums, or lodging between the teeth, may cause the most serious results, even to the destruction of the gums or the cement. The use of the brush in connection with powders, washes or other treatment of the teeth should be gentle. Bleeding of the gums is always a danger signal. It shows that the skin has been broken, inviting the absorption into the system of any poisonous or foreign matters which may be present in the mouth. If the gums are very tender a soft brush should be used and used very gently, till they have hardened sufficiently to withstand more vigorous treatment. Even then the liability will be to err on the side of harshness.—*Health and Home.*

The Curious Chain.

Notes and queries tells the following from the Persian. A hunter finds some honey in the fissure of a rock, fills a jar with it, and takes it to a grocer. While it is being weighed a drop falls to the ground, and is swallowed up by the grocer's weasel. Thereupon the huntsman's dog rushed upon the weasel and kills it. The grocer throws a stone at the dog, and kills him. The huntsman draws his sword and cuts off the grocer's arm, after which he is cut down by the infuriated mob of the bazaar. The Governor of the town, informed of the fact, sent messengers to arrest the murderers. When the crowd resisted troops were sent to the scene of the conflict, whereupon the townspeople mixed themselves up in the riot, which lasted three days and three nights, with the result that 70,000 men were slain. All this through a drop of honey.

Simple.

"I am writing an article," he said, "on authors, showing their different methods of composition. You can help me, I think. For instance, how do you compose yourself?" "Go to bed, and go to sleep," replied the celebrated writer.

One on Him.

Jaysmith (during "some words" with his wife)—Well, I hoped you were not quite a fool. Mrs. Jaysmith—When you are about I can't help being very near one.

Whistling with his lungs is a peculiar accomplishment of a brakeman in David City, Neb. He whistles with his lungs instead of a music-box. Several physicians have examined him, but so far have been unable to give a satisfactory explanation.

Supercorruption from smoke may be avoided, without impeding the breath, by tying an unfolded wet silk handkerchief over the face.

FOR THE STATES TO HEED.

Rules Governing State Exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Definite rules, as given below, have been adopted to govern the erection of State buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to regulate the admission of exhibits. No manufactured goods of any description will be allowed in the buildings, and all articles entered for awards must be installed in the proper departments, for which buildings will be put up by the Exposition Company. This ruling does away with an endless duplication of displays, and gives each State a fine opportunity to make an extensive exhibition of its natural resources. The regulations are as follows:

"All exhibits intended to be competitive, and within the jurisdiction of juries or committees authorized to award prizes, must be located in some one of the general exposition buildings, and be grouped according to the official classification, except such exhibits as can only be properly and advantageously displayed in the grounds; provided, however, that this exception shall only operate in those cases where, in the judgment of the Director General, he shall deem it expedient to grant the express permission.

"Each of the States of the Union, the Territories and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to erect and maintain, on the Exposition grounds, a building for the use of such State, Territory or District of Columbia, or two or more States or Territories, if so desired, may erect and maintain a building in common, and each State or Territory desiring to erect such a building, or two or more proposing to erect a building in common, shall, through their official representatives or their State Board of Fair Board, file with the Director General an application, in writing, for ground space for such building, and, as soon as possible, give a general description of the character and style of the building proposed to be erected, and the sum of money appropriated for the construction thereof, and after the ground space shall have been allotted, as hereinafter provided, and before any occupation thereof, there shall be filed with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction detailed plans and specifications for each of such proposed buildings, and when such plans and specifications shall have been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and by the Director General, a permit to erect a building shall be issued by the last-named officer.

"That, preparatory to the assignment of ground space for State buildings, the Director General, after conference with and the concurrence of the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Exposition, shall cause the States and Territories of the Union to be grouped in such manner as shall appear most likely to produce the best results to the Exposition as a whole, and shall allot suitable ground space to each of such groups; and after such allotment shall be made the space in each allotment shall be again properly subdivided so as to provide suitable independent locations for each State or Territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, and the location of each individual State or Territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, within the territorial space assigned to that group, when they are included, shall be determined in the order of their application; subject, however, to harmony of grouping of buildings, which shall be determined by the Supervising Architect, and landscape gardener, and Director General.

"That correct plans and specifications for every State building, as approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and the Director General, shall, before the issuance of the permit, be filed in the office of the Director General, and be preserved as a record of the Exposition.

"That in the construction of such State buildings, each State or Territory may use such material or materials produced in such State or Territory as the State Board shall determine, with a view of promoting a full exhibition of the structural materials produced in such State or Territory.

"Such State buildings shall be maintained as a State or territorial headquarters under the control of the State Board, but subject to the rules and regulations governing the Exposition, for the convenience and entertainment of residents of the particular State or Territory, and the reception and entertainment of their friends and such guests as they may invite to share the hospitality of such State or Territory; and shall also, if desired by the State or Territory, be used as a depository for a collective exhibit of such a line as shall best illustrate and exemplify the natural resources of such State, as well as its historical and archeological features. Each such collective State exhibit shall, however, be installed and maintained only subject to the following conditions, limitations and restrictions, to wit:

"These exhibits shall not be catalogued nor considered as competitive or at all entitled to participate in prizes or awards, nor be within the jurisdiction of the committee or juries of award. They shall embrace no manufactured goods or products. No processes shall be included therein, and no motive power permitted in any such building.

Been Out to See a Man.

Conjuror—You see, ladies and gentlemen, the dollar has vanished. We shall soon find out where it has gone. You, honest countryman over there, just put your hand in your pocket! I bet you will find the dollar.

Peasant—No; I've only got two marks and eight pennings.

Conjuror—Impossible! You must have the dollar!

Peasant—No, I haven't! That was the dollar you put in my pocket a while ago, but I've been out to have a drink since.

Tableau!—German Joke.

A CITIZEN of Cedar Bluffs, Neb., had the novel experience, the other morning, of shooting a wolf in his doorway before breakfast.

BASE BALL,



Pains and Aches

—AND—

THE BEST REMEDY

ARE INSEPARABLE.

FOR THE PROMPT, SURE CURE OF

Sprains, Bruises, Hurts,

Cuts, Wounds, Backache,

RHEUMATISM,

ST. JACOBS OIL

HAS NO EQUAL.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE

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Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore

Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache,

Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty

minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertise-

ment need any one suffer a W.P.T. PAIN.

INTERIALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a

tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup,

Sprains, Stomachache, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Diarrhea,

Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

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PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely ve-

getable. The safest and best medicine in the

world for the cure of all disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions, they will restore

health and renew vitality.

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MEDICATED

COMPLEXION

POWDER.

For Sale by Druggists & Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether

from excess of work of mind or body, drink

or exposure in

MALARIAL REGIONS,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial re-

storative ever offered the suffering invalid.

The Soap

that

Cleans

Most

is Lenox.